SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

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CIVIL SERVICE SEEKS MINORITY POLICEMEN

By RICHARD SPRINGER

The San Francisco Civil Service mmission is moving to recruit norities into the police force. vil Service personnel manager rnard Orsi met recently with presentatives of the black, Lao and Asian communities to in input, so that more minorities ll take and pass the exam.

A police exam is scheduled for ptember and there may not be other one until 1977. About 0 to 130 vacancies now exist in e S.F. police force; and an equal mber are expected, through reement and attrition, to materize each year. It is possible, acrding to Orsi, that 500 jobs over e next four years could be at ike.

How controversial and imporint the police issue is can be illusated by these recent developents:

• A class action suit against the vil Service Commission and the lice Commission by, among hers, Officers for Justice and inese for Affirmative Action, s filed in late April. The suit arged discrimination in employent and promotion (E/W May 2).

• Members of the Police Officers ssociation voted to assess themlves $50 each to fight the suit in deral court.

• A ballot campaign was begun st week by Citizens for Equal pportunity to eliminate quota ring and affirmative action procdures from the City's adminisative code.

• The Police Department made s own count of minorities and ound 20 Asians and 13.4 per cent inorities. This conflicted with e claims of the suit's plaintiffs f 13 Asians and between 8 and 9 er cent minorities.

QUOTAS

It should be mentioned at this oint that while Orsi has indicated e is anxious for more minority pplicants, perhaps as many as 000, to apply, he is strongly opsed to any quota system. He is opeful that he can receive input om the various minority comunities to structure the exam so that all have an equal chance.

Particular interest is being given in the new requirements to one area that discriminates against Asians and Latinos, that of physical size. The last exam had minimum standards of 5'7" height and 138 lb. weight. The Police Department claims that it has done a study which concludes that the smaller the policeman, the more likely he is to be subject to physical attack. One suggestion from Orsi is that a stringent physical exam be substituted for strict height and weight requirements.

Also subject to debate and adjustment are the requirements of residence, education, work experience, driving record, and the scope of the written examination.

INPUT

In the last test, the work requirement was three years of full-time experience for applicants 21 years or over, and two years of full-time, paid work experience for applicants under 21 years of age.

Graduation from high school or the equivalent (GED test, Grade Level Equivalency Test) was required. A poor driving record could also disqualify the applicant.

In November 1970, there were 136 eligibles (93 white, 20 black, 13 Spanish-speaking and 6 Asian). Of the 43 who passed the exam, 41 were white, one was Asian and one was Spanish-speaking. Clearly, Orsi and most responsible community leaders want to avoid that kind of result in the September exam.

To help solve the Chinatown crime problem, there should be more Chinese policemen. (There are only five out of 1900 in the S.F. police force). To get more Chinese policemen, there have to be more persons applying and passing the exam. The exam and the requirements have to be structured to deal fairly with minorities.

Anyone who is interested in having input into this very important exam can send ideas and comments to: Police Exam, c/o East/West.

SOCIAL SECURITY PRINTS HANDBOOK IN CHINESE

The Social Security Admintration now has a special 32-page andbook written in Chinese and nglish describing the various social curity retirement, disability, survor and Medicare benefits availble to men, women and children of hinese descent.

Besides telling about these benets, the new booklet, which was preared by local San Francisco offiials, devotes several pages to exlaining proof of age and marriage equirements and tells how appliants for benefits can assist in proving their correct date of birth and marriage even where no governmental records exist.

Copies of the Chinese Handbook entitled "What Social Security Means to You" are available free of charge at all Bay Area social security offices, including the Chinatown office at 145 Columbus Avenue. English speaking individuals can also obtain copies by calling social security's Teleservice Center at 956-3000. There are also a limited number available at *East/West*.

Chang Shih-chao

PROGRESS IN TIBET'S MEDICARE REPORTED

LHASA, China—Statistics compiled by the obstetrics and gynecology department of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Hospital show only a 2% infant mortality rate among babies born at the hospital, according to Hongkong's Ta Kung Pao. Prior to 1959, the rate was many times this large. Tzujenchoko, deputy director of the region's Public Health Bureau, attributes an 18% increase in the population of Tibet to improved living conditions, especially medical service. Furthermore, here, as among all minority peoples, Peking has refrained from advocating birth control measures, although family planning guidance is available to all who desire it.

FREE MEDICARE

The Chinese have introduced a complete system of free medical care where virtually none was available to poor people under the previous system. Women are entitled to 75 day maternity leaves from their jobs and trained midwives practice throughout urban and rural areas. Under earlier practices, women in labor were considered unlucky and might be driven out of the house to the shelter of the cowshed as time for delivery approached.

There are now five modern hospitals in Lhasa alone. The Ministry of Public Health is staffed by 1,000 workers of Tibetan nationality as well as a large number of medical workers sent in from China. There are also thousands of farmers-medics in the agricultural and pastoral areas and every year several hundred medical workers are sent to Peking to further their training.

CHANG SHIH-CHAO DIES IN HONGKONG

HONG KONG — Chang Shih-chao, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Congress and curator of the Research Institute of Culture and History died at his Hong Kong residence on July 1. He was 92.

Mr. Chang left Peking one month ago (E/W June 10) to join his family in Hong Kong. During his life, Mr. Chang devoted much of his time to Chinese classical studies and published many works which are highly esteemed in academic circles.

Premier Chou En-lai issued a message of condolence commending Mr. Chang for support of the People's Government and his untiring efforts toward the unification and prosperity of China. Funeral services were held July 7 in Hong Kong. Mr. Chang's ashes will be returned to Peking.

Communist Party Absorbs 60,000 new members

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party reported recently that more than 60,000 new members have been admitted in Peking since 1969. Seventy-six per cent of the new members are workers and poor peasants, 27 per cent are women, and the majority are under 35 years of age.

In Shanghai more than 33,000 new members have been admitted during the same period. Only 20 per cent of these are women. The new party members include intellectuals working in medical and technical and scientific fields, who have raised their political consciousness by thorough study of the works of Mao and Marx. They also include workers like truck driver Chen Teh-ying, who heads a grain transportation team. Mr. Chen's team carries brooms and dustpans to collect grain spilled at terminals. His team once transported 183 tons total with a loss of only half a pound.

In addition to new members in the cities, the Chinese Communist Party has more than 143,000 new members in the autonomous regions of Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Kwangsi and Ningsia, and the province of Yunnan. These include Tibetans, Mongolians, Uighurs, Chuangs, Huis, Koreans, Kazakhs, Yaos and Miaos. Party organizations have paid particular attention to drawing in members from minority nationalities which have small populations.

CHINESE FALLOUT REACHES U.S.

Fallout from the hydrogen bomb exploded June 27 by China rained on Japan last week and reached the west coast of the U.S. early Friday morning. Meanwhile observers in Peking saw the nuclear test as a direct response to the latest Soviet-American summit. In an official statement, the Chinese government called the test strictly defensive and pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Celebrities appear at Lotus Festival

LOS ANGELES—The Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Samoan and Thai communities of Los Angeles will gather for a day of cultural exchange of music, dances, painting, drama, food and athletics Saturday, July 14, at Echo Park.

The "Day of the Lotus" is sponsored by the Council of Oriental Organizations with cooperation from the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department.

The festival, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., is scheduled for the second year to time with the blooming of the lotus blossoms at the north end of Echo Park Lake.

KITES

Asian artisans will work day-long making kites, carving jade, weaving, writing in Oriental calligraphy, flower arranging and Samoan crafts. Asian community service organizations which provide help with health and social problems, counseling, referral service, translation and interpretation work for Asians, will be on hand to explain their work and distribute information.

The tentative schedule for appearances of celebrities is: Frank Liu, 11 a.m.; Ken Kashiwahara, noon; Sumi Haru, 1 p.m.; George Takei, 2 and 3 p.m.; Tricia Toyota, 4 p.m.; Richard Lee Sung, 5 p.m.; Beverly Lee, 6 p.m.; Sam Chu Lin, 7 p.m.; Victor Sen Young, 8 p.m., and Mario Machado, 9 p.m.

Echo Park is located at 1632 Bellevue Ave.

PROF. FRANKLIN OPENS EAST ASIA SEMINAR

TAIPEI — John Hope Franklin, chairman of the History Department of the University of Chicago, opened the first American Studies Seminar of East Asia on July 2 in Taipei. Chen Chi-lu, director of the Center for American Studies, said that this was the first international academic conference on American studies ever held in Asia.

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EDITORIAL

UNDERSTAND OUR ELDERS

Many Chinese-Americans, especially the older generation, have been affected deeply and personlly by the Nationalist-Communist conflict in China. For reasons familiar to all of us, the politcal climate in the United States for the past two decades has been such that Chinese-Americans have maintained a tight lip and kept their thought to themselves. During this time, there was little exchange of relevant ideas concerning Chinese-Americans as a group and an identity.

As we in the field of journalism know so well, many competent Chinese-American writers would rather send their articles to Hong Kong and Taiwan than have them published in their own community. Also, many would rather write about the moon and the stars than community problems.Public figures were still more timid. When called upon to speak, they would either mouth some party-line jibs or trivial pleasantries. No one seemed to have the courage to speak his mind.

Looking back, we shouldn't deride their fears and apprehensions. Many had seen the wars in China with their own eyes. Many had lost their loved ones and properties during the turbulent years. Political intrigues had long left a bad taste in their mouths. The Nationlist-Communist conflict had forced many to become reluctant immigrants. "Our bodies are here, but our hearts and minds are in China", so they say. Although it would be difficult for the second generation to share this feeling, the feeling is real. If we sincerely want to create a new political climate in Chinatown... if we want to bridge the generation gap, we must deal with this reality.

Since President Nixon's shift in his China policy, we have witnessed a series of events with serious effects on the senior members of our community. The President's trips to China and the Soviet Union have forced our elders to reappraise the world situation. Consequently, they have a more realistic view of contemporary China. The Chinese government' s clear stand on discouraging dual citizenship has forced many to re-think the problem of loyalty and commitments. Many who have travelled to China and returned were startled to find a place so changed that they can no longer blend in. These may be agonizing experiences to some, but we feel these are healthy jolts.

We hope the ending of the cold war will help Chinese-Americans shed their "refugee syndromes". We hope the senior generation could become active participants in community affairs. However, the younger generation should also understand that it is indeed a traumatic period for the elders. The clouds over our community for decades must disperse. Give them a little time, patience, and love.

LITTLE OLYMPICS

Dear Editor:

We are gratifyingly surprised at the extent of your paper, the East/West, not just area-wise but also age-wise. Since the publication of the article on the Chinese Little Olympics, we have been receiving responses from teenagers, college-agers, and parents from various localities throughout the State. They express desire to enter our second annual field and track tournament.

A trackful of thanks to you for your service to the communities, on behalf of the Chinese Community Center of the Peninsula.

Dale Yee
Palo Alto

FRUSTRATED

Dear Editor:

The performances of the Peking Opera Hongkong Troupe at the Masonic Auditorium were frustrating. Although the acrobatic portion was first rate, the long and monotonous percussion accompaniment could drive one crazy. The worst part was the near absence of singing, orchestral playing, or dramatic development and tension. These performances had cut the heart out of Peking Opera. Many would go away with the erroneous impression that the opera consists only of clowning and acrobatics.

Lisa Lu, who is the production consultant, should know better. She owes us Peking Opera fans an explanation.

John Fong,
San Francisco

Seid named outstanding sanitarian

MELVYN L. SEID

SAN MATEO—Melvyn L. Seid, San Mateo County Water Specialist, has been named the outstanding public health sanitarian in California.

He was presented the Vince Dunham Award at a convention of the California Environmental Health Association in Los Angeles.

Seid is with the Environmental Health Section of the San Mateo County Department of Health and Welfare, and came here five years ago from San Diego County Health Department, where he served four years.

Seid directs the cross-connection control program for the county, safeguarding the drinking water for all San Mateo County residents. He is credited with launching an attack on the problem of cross-connection, working extensively with water service companies and plumbing officials. Seid's main target area now is industry, which has high usage of water. His goal is to see that industrail water will not backflow into drinking water.

YOUTH WORK

Seid has spent many years working with the youth of Chinatown in San Francisco where he was born and raised. Among community activities in which he has been involved include the San Francisco Chinatown YMCA, Cameron House, and the Eagle Scout review board in San Mateo County. His youth work extended into San Diego County's Chinese community, where some of the youth he worked with eventually became sanitarians, now employed with the San Diego Health Department.

Seid and his wife, Deanna, who live in San Francisco's Chinatown, have a five month old daughter, Melissa. Seid attended Commodore Stockton Elementary School, va
president at Francisco Junior g
School, and attended Ge g
Washington High School. Both ei
and his wife are graduates of al
fornia State University at San Fr
cisco.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed
ward Seid, born and raised in a
Francisco Chinatown, still rid
there.

Seid's two brothers are Dr. A a
Seid, psychiatrist, and Dr. Da
Seid, public health physician.

'RED FLAG' ATTACK THE SOVIET UNION

PEKING — China has scathi ly
attacked the Soviet Union o
alleged spying at the Paris air s w
and for the crash of the TU-14
supersonic airliner. An articl in
the Communist Party journal ed
Flag especially criticized the o
viet leadership for the incider in
which a Soviet military att he
attempted to remove some eq p
ment from a stand at the sh w
The article accused that leader ip
of stooping to theft and decep on
and of attempting to spread its
hegemony over the world a er
usurping the revolutionary achi e
ments of the Soviet proleta at
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the CHI-am corner

By JUDY YUNG

IAN AMERICAN CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING . . . would you be-
e in Las Vegas? No sh*! In 117 degrees heat I was down there June 26 to
ticipate in the American Library Association Annual Convention. Thank
d for air conditioning. Like you get hit with a blast of hot air every time
step outside. So why did I bother to subject myself to hell? . . . A paid
to hear Frank Chin talk about Asian Americans and the media in ex-
nge for sharing my library experience at the Chinatown Branch Library.
name of the game: Asian American Consciousness Raising Session.

So there we were, four Asian librarians, one co-ordinator of Asian Amer-
n studies from UCLA, and Frank Chin, billed as the "militant" star
aker for the evening. And sitting before us was a multitudinous crowd of
ibrarians (in a meeting room for 500), primarily white middle class and
ty wilted by the day's activities.

But Frank wasn't discouraged. He got up there and raised hell about how
Asians have had it by the media. Like even apes have had it better. At
t they've progressed from the image of King Kong to that of advanced
gs in "Planet of the Apes." And here we are still being portrayed by
es in Charlie Chan roles or the latest switch, "Kung Fu."

Supposedly, Asians have no talent, are not serious about acting, and are
thological foreigners" with assimilation problems. Our migratory fore-
ers did not plan to stay. They were sojourners with every intention of
e making money, returning home. That's why they kept to themselves
continued with their foreign ways.

But Frank Chin says all this is a myth. The Chinese intended to stay.
erwise, they wouldn't have tried to bring their wives and children over to
erica. They were pressured to stay in Chinatown and to return to China
ause of racism . . . or a better way of putting it, because of "racist love,"
h means the Chinese are loved only if they stay in their place and do not
o become uppity white.

The busing issue in Chinatown was centered around this myth. Suppos-
, the Chinese wanted to preserve the Chinese schools and Chinese cul-
. But the real reason why we were encouraged to oppose busing was 1)
wanted the Chinese to continue being segregated from the rest of Amer-
and 2) bringing Blacks into Chinatown would scare white tourists away
thus harm business in Chinatown.

The fact is: Asian Americans are not related to China or Japan. We are
yellow. We are not white either. We are unique, a new breed with new
eriences and new sensitivities.

By now the "conscienceness" of the audience has been aroused and
k swings into the meat of his delivery: Asian American literature.

He begins with the books featuring Charlie Chan. Here was a Chinese
erican depicted as a man without masculinity, a nobody "so courteous,
hinese." Fu Man Chu who followed was no better.

hen followed *Chinatown Inside Out* by Leong Gor Ren (meaning two
ons), which set the formula for the publishing of all forthcoming China-
books, such as Lin Yutang's *Chinatown Family*, Francis Hsu's *Ameri-
and Chinese*, Kung's *Chinese in American Life*, Calvin Lee's *China-
n, U.S.A.*, and Betty Lee Sung's *Mountain of Gold*. These books sup-
dly provided definitive portraits of the Chinatown family, but were
ds, as Chinatown culture is not Chinese culture.

o what is true Asian American writing? It can be found in Toshiro
i's *Yokohama, California*, John Okada's *No No Boy*, Louis Chu's *Eat
wl of Tea*, and recently, Victor Nee's *Long Time Californ*. These books
ot follow the *Chinatown Inside Out* formula. They reject the concept of
dual personality and insist that Asian Americans have their own unique
ure, ideas, language, sensitivities, and soul.

After forty five minutes of revealing and moving dialogue, Frank Chin
down and it is the panel's turn to get up and react to what he has said.
minds still reeling with the impact of his words and his ideas, we each
ble to the podium and utter words of praise for his presentation and go
o speak briefly on the accessibility of Asian American materials and
place in the library.

had with me a copy of *Sojourner III*, a recent publication of poems,
t narratives, and photos by young Asian Americans of Berkeley High
ool. I had spent a pleasant afternoon in my air-conditioned motel room
ing their thoughts on what it means to be Asian American. I was deeply
ed. So to end my presentation that evening, I read:

(Continued on page 9)

CHINA PROMOTES NEW ALPHABETS FOR UIGHURS AND KAZAKHS

PEKING — Uighurs and Kazakhs, minorities numbering up to four million people in the western province of Sinkiang, are using a latinized alphabet instead of their traditional Arabic script in greater numbers. The new script being urged by the Chinese government is similar to the one which will eventually be used to replace traditional Chinese characters.

The new script has 33 letters, adding several vowel sounds to represent those unique to the two languages. The script was first introduced ten years ago, but was only slowly accepted. In a recent conference in Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang, it was decided that the conversion of official and administrative organs to the alphabet must be speeded up. It was reported at the meeting that there were over 70,000 part-time teachers to give instruction in the writing.

POLITICAL

The conversion has a political aspect. First, when the Chinese eventually make their transfer to a romanized script, the Sinkiang minorities will then have a common alphabet with the rest of China, rather than the Arabic one they have used for ten centuries. Second, this will tend to estrange the Kazakhs and Uighurs from their Soviet counterparts. Sinkiang is situated on the Soviet and Afghan borders, and in the Soviet Union the Turkic minorities continue to use the Cyrillic alphabet.

U.S. BASKETBALL TEAM ENDS CHINA TOUR

PEKING — The United States collegiate all-star men's basketball team beat the Kwangtung Provincial team 101-82, but the American women's champions from John F. Kennedy College lost to the Chinese 63-55, in the Americans' farewell games in China played in Kwangchow (Canton) July 6.

The Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, said that at halftime Dan Jackson and Richard Kelley drew applause from the 6,000 Chinese fans by "dunking" the ball into the basket.

The Americans left for home July 7.

ACUPUNCTURE AIDS PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

PEKING — A young Canadian woman, wife of a Norwegian diplomat in Peking, delivered an 8 lb. 5 oz. baby girl under acupunctural anaesthesia on June 25, according to Ta Kung Pao. Jennifer Lovald, 28, had one acupuncture needle inserted between thumb and index finger on each hand. Just before delivery Chinese doctors injected a traditional Chinese medicine behind each knee and in the back. At the moment of birth a local anaesthetic was administered. The delivery was virtually painless. The child will be called Monia.

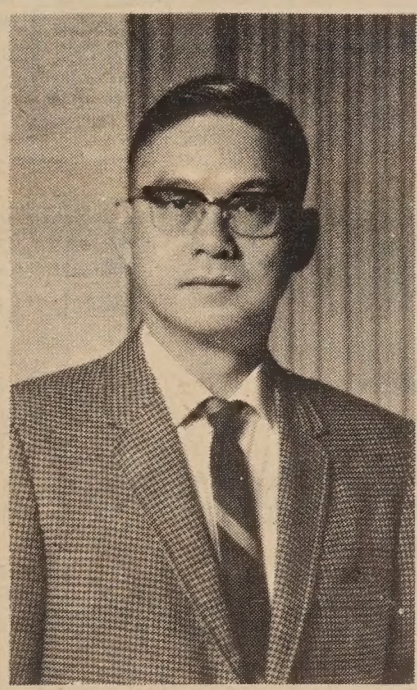
Dr. Shu-park Chan to lecture in Taiwan

SANTA CLARA — Dr. Shu-Park Chan, chairman of the electrical engineering department at the University of Santa Clara and son of a famous general, Tong Chan, will visit Taiwan next month with his family. While on a year's sabbatical leave from his present position, he will lecture at the National Taiwan University and at National Chiao Tung University.

Dr. Chan spent his boyhood in Hong Kong, Mou Ming in Kwangtung Province, and Kwangchow (Canton). His family went to Taiwan to join the Nationalists after the Communist victory in Hainan. Three of Dr. Chan's ten brothers also have doctoral degrees in electrical engineering. Together with two of them he has authored a definitive textbook on network and systems analysis.

Dr. Chan's year in Taiwan will be partially subsidized by the Chinese government. In regard to the purpose of his visit he says, "We want to do whatever we can to train and help improve graduate schools over there so they can train their own people more adequately," Dr. Chan is a great admirer of Chinese who come to the U.S. to study but who return to China to share what they have learned.

Dr. Chan is also a member of the board of trustees of the Institute of Sino-American Studies and has been actively involved in organizing courses in Chinese culture for adult education.



SHU-PARK CHAN

N.Y. COUNCIL SPONSORS DAY CARE PROGRAM

NEW YORK — The New York City Chinatown Planning Council announced last week that it will sponsor what it called the city's most comprehensive day care program.

The program will include 40 infants aged 7 months to 3 years, 165 pre-schoolers aged 3-5, and 120 school-age children 6-12. Health services will be provided.

The facility for this program was approved by the Board of Estimate in its June meeting.

Estimated time for construction is two years. Applications will be accepted when the building is 90 per cent completed. Eligibility requirements will be set by the city.

While the center is large, Henry Tang, president of the council's board of directors, noted it will by no means meet the community's needs. Over 1100 persons are now involved in daily programs sponsored by the council.

HEALTH CLINIC OPEN NIGHTS

Starting this week, the Asian Community Health Clinic will open evenings Monday through Thursday from 7 to 10 p.m. No doctors will be at the clinic, but health care personnel will be available for the following: anemia testing, pregnancy testing, diabetes testing, blood pressure measurement, eye screening (appointment necessary), health education, and medical referrals for patients needing a physician's services.

The Asian Community Health Clinic is at 799 Pacific Ave.; phone 965-3131.

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

" HORSE "

The Chinese are very serious in creating words. Take "horse" for instance. You can see readily that there is the head, the neck, the outline of the body, the four legs and the tail. Everything is in its proper order and position. The Chinese just don't horse around.

"Horse strength" is horse-power. "Horse show" is the circus. "On the horse" means immediately.

Long ago there was an old man who lost his prize horse. His friends heard about it, and many came to express their sympathy. To their great amazement, the old man said:

"Don't feel sorry for me; this may be a good thing."

Strangely enough, a few months later, the lost horse returned with another horse. Now that the old man had two horses, many came to congratulate him. But the old man didn't seem too excited. He said:

"Who knows? This may be a bad thing."

Meanwhile, his only son was trying to mount the new horse. The ride was rough, and finally he was thrown to the ground and one leg was broken. When the people came to comfort the old man, he said:

"Wait and see. This may be a good thing."

Later, when the country was at war, his only son didn't have to fight because of the bad leg. Many were killed in the war. All agreed that the tragedy turned out to be a blessing in disguise.

If you want to adoct the attitude of the old man, you simply can't be too quick to cry or laugh. Then just what is one supposed to do?

Just frown, I guess.

Cantonese **MAH** Rhyme with HA

Mandarin **MA**

WESTERN MAN AND THE PANDA

MEN AND PANDAS, by Desmond and Romona Morris (N.Y.: Signet, 1973); 255 pp., $1.50.

Men and Pandas might better have been titled "Western Man and Pandas," for it is a chronicle of the sometimes crazy love affair between Europe and America and the rare creature from China. The Morrises trace the history of the panda from the discovery of its relative, the smaller red panda, by British and French in Asia up to the mid-1960s, when the book was published in hardcover. They tell of the lively controversy among zoologists as to the species and family to which the giant panda belongs and of the race by hunters to be the first to kill one.

Though the book was published before the gift of Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling to the U.S. by the Chinese after President Nixon's visit, it does tell of the earlier gift of two pandas to the Bronx Zoo by Madame Chiang Kai-shek as thanks for aid given to China by Americans in the 1930s. The book details the story of each panda brought out of China to American and continental zoos.

Only 80 pages are devoted to the animal itself, and these are in layman's language for the most part. So those interested in a technical study will have to look elsewhere.

Among the facts detailed by the book are that the panda comes from a 500-mile triangle in central China and Tibet, Chengtu in Szechuan being the center from which they have been brought both to the West and to the zoos in China. The panda has a sixth digit, actually an enlargement of a wrist bone that serves as an opposable thumb that he uses to grasp bamboo stalks, his principal food. And though an adult panda may weigh up to 300 pounds, when born they can weigh no more than eight ounces.

For those who find the black-and-white creatures with sad eyes and human foibles comical, the book makes for fast and entertaining reading. And 112 pictures of pandas make the book a pleasure to look at as well.

HARVEY LEVINE

The first scientific portrait of a giant panda. (From Milne-Edwards)

TAIWAN IMPOSES PRICE CONTROL

TAIPEI—Premier Chiang Chin kuo last week urged public c operation in curbing the risi cost of living in Taiwan. He urg help in bringing about the succe of the new price controls a nounced on July 1.

The controls are included in 11-point measure which also pu a ban on building. Ceilings will l set on four categories of co modities from soybeans to timb and steel.

ASIA BUYING U.S. COTTON

WASHINGTON — The price of cotton in the United States is high and likely to climb higher. This is due in part to bad weather but more largely due to increased exports to Asia. Japan is the largest importer of cotton in the world and has already bought 915,000 bales from the U.S. in the up-coming cotton season.

China has now joined the Jap nese in buying U.S. cotton. The have already purchased 1 millio bales for 1974-75. The Chinese, is estimated, will import 1.6 mi lion bales, 500,000 from th United States, this year.

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LUE GIM GONG, WONDER-GROWER

By H. M. LAI

Author's Note: Lue Gim Gong nd Ah Bing were two Chinese hose names have been perpetu- ted in the annals of American orticultural science, the first for ie Lue Gim Gong orange and the tter for the Bing cherry. Con- erning Ah Bing, we know little ther than that he was a foreman orking in Seth Lewelling's nurs- y in Milwaukie, near Portland, regon, during the 1870s. Lue im Gong is somewhat better nown, but even he is unfamiliar most Chinese-Americans.

The following article is not eant to be an authoritative biog- phy of Lue Gim Gong, but is ther an attempt to sift through ie presently available material d summarize what is known out him. Actually, many details Lue's life are obscure and the rious biographic sketches avail- le contain numerous contradic- ry points. Hopefully, this essay ill stimulate someone to do a ore thorough and profound udy of the life of this outstand- g Chinese-American.

* * *

It was the year 1870. In North dams, Massachusetts, the Knights St. Crispin, a labor union of oemakers, struck Calvin T. mpson's shoe factory. Bitterly posed to labor unions and un- illing to come to terms with the rikers, Sampson hit upon the ea of playing yellow workers ainst white. He would deal with s recalcitrant workers by replac- g them with Chinese shoemakers om San Francisco.

In that year, 75 Chinese workers red through the San Francisco m of Kwong Chong Wing (廣昌榮) came in by rail. An- her 50 followed in 1876. Samp- n's strategy worked. He defeated e Knights of St. Crispin.

LUE GIM GONG

By his introduction of Chinese orkers, Sampson became the un- itting agent in bringing to the st one Lue Gim Gong, destined r fame in later years in the fields horticulture and pomology.

Born in Waangwu Village (橫湖鄉) in Toishan District, wangtung Province, in 1859, Lue

Lue Gim Gong standing in his orange grove shortly before his death.

Gim Gong (actually Lau Gam Nung, 劉錦濃) as a lad of 12 followed the footsteps of many Toishanese to seek his fortune overseas. He was sent by his parents to San Francisco, where an uncle had established himself in business. Leaving behind the familiar shores of his homeland on March 11, 1872, Lue landed at the Golden Hills of California two months later on May 11th. Shortly afterward, his uncle sent the young lad to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he arrived in December of that year.

Various biographers have told how Lue worked his way East in easy stages, earning his transportation and living as he went. This seems incredible in view of the fact the young lad could speak no English, and being a recent arrival, was quite ignorant of U.S. conditions. We do not know the details of this long journey, but he may have been accompanying some Chinese going to join the group at North Adams. This is plausible in view of the fact that Lue found ready employment at Sampson's shoe factory after his arrival.

JOINS CHURCH

Lue soon struck up a friendship with a young fellow worker, Homer C. Lyman. Lyman claimed in later years that he was first to induce the new arrival to attend church Sunday School. Apparently the new religion struck responsive chords within the lonely Chinese lad, thousands of miles away from his parents, for he soon became baptized. By October, 1876, he had become a member of the congregation of the North Adams First Baptist Church. Thus he joined the handful among the Chinese shoemakers who embraced Christianity.

In those days when the Christian religion was connected in many Chinese' minds with Western gunboats and cannons, and traditional thinking still prevailed among most Chinese, it was not an easy decision for any Chinese to defy convention and believe in the "Westerner's religion." This act would mean a break with traditional practices and beliefs, and an acceptance of certain standards and mores of the West. Sometimes such an act could lead to social ostracism and isolation from one's fellow Chinese. Thus this move by young Lue Gim Gong was a major one shaping the future course of his life.

'MOTHER FANNY'

The Chinese lad's employment with C. T. Sampson was cut short when he entered the service of Solomon Burlingame, a farmer in the neighborhood and a relative of Anson Burlingame (蒲安臣 , former U.S. minister to China, and later engaged by the Chinese Imperial government to head China's first round-the-world diplomatic mission). The Burlingame family's unmarried daughter, Fanny Amelia, took an interest in the young convert and took him into her home. "Mother Fanny," as Lue called her, became a substitute mother for the teenage immigrant from China, and he remained in her employ until her death in 1903.

While in the employ of the Burlingame family, Lue Gim Gong gained a working knowledge of reading and writing English. Being young and impressionable, the young man also adapted readily to the concepts and standards of middle-class America.

REPUBLIC

In later years Lue Gim Gong often told visitors this story: During the centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1876, he met with a group of four friends, Hawk Ling (張鶴齡), Chung Tom, R. Chung, and Tai Wey, to start a movement looking forward to the establishment of a republic modeled upon that of the U.S. (This was two decades before Sun Yat-sen started agitating for the Chinese Revolution!)

Lue was elected president. R. Chung was dispatched to take the message to China, but he was said to have died on the way. This naive action probably could not have come to any successful conclusion anyway, but it illustrated the fact that the American environment in which Lue found himself was already making deep inroads upon his thinking.

Lue Gim Gong's parents in China had been farmers, and from an early age Lue himself was exposed to various Chinese horticultural practices. Before he left for California his mother taught him the art of pollenization. Now in the New England countryside Lue Gim Gong was to find his calling in life. His talents now had a chance to develop and blossom.

EXPERIMENTING

Experimenting with fruits, the budding horticulturist perfected an apple which ripens at least 30 days prior to any other variety. By pollenizing a currant with grape pollen he produced a cherry currant as large as a cherry. It is said that this fruit was grown extensively in many parts of the northern U.S. and elsewhere. He also produced a peach for use in greenhouses which can be ripened as late as Thanksgiving. Other products of his genius were a tomato producing large clusters of uniform-sized fruit, with vines frequently 15 feet in length, and a salmon-colored raspberry.

However, not being of strong physical build, the rigors of New England winters soon broke down Lue Gim Gong's health. A Boston specialist advised that one of Lue's lungs had wasted away due to consumption, and the other was also affected seriously. The verdict: Lue Gim Gong had only a year to live. It was a sad young man who in July 1886 embarked on the *City of New York* to return to his native Kwangtung, where a family reunion took place on August 20.

HOME

By now Lue had lived more than half of his 27 years in America. It was now more like home to him than his own birthplace. He became homesick and soon left to return to the U.S. Just before he embarked, he received a wire from Major William H. Dumville, a son-in-law of Mr. Burlingame, telling him that Fanny Burlingame had purchased five acres of land near Deland, Florida. The wire summoned Lue to come direct to Deland immediately upon his return to San Francisco. Lue arrived in Florida on December 11, 1886. From then until 1903, Lue Gim Gong spent every winter in Florida, returning to the North in the spring.

In the friendly climate of Florida, so similar to his native Kwangtung, Lue reached the full flowering of his creative talents. In 1888 after much experimentation he produced the separate distinct and true variety of orange which now bears his name. The Lue Gim Gong orange was the result of his pollenizing the Hart's late and Mediterranean Sweet varieties. It is a late-ripening orange very similar in appearance to the valencia type.

The fruit is not only late in maturing but has been known to hang on the trees two or three or even four years in an edible state. It has excellent durable qualities for shipping and is said to be marketable over a greater range of months in prime condition than any other variety. The tree is very resistant to the occasional visitations of Jack Frost, it being able to withstand temperatures about ten degrees colder than other varieties.

POPULARITY

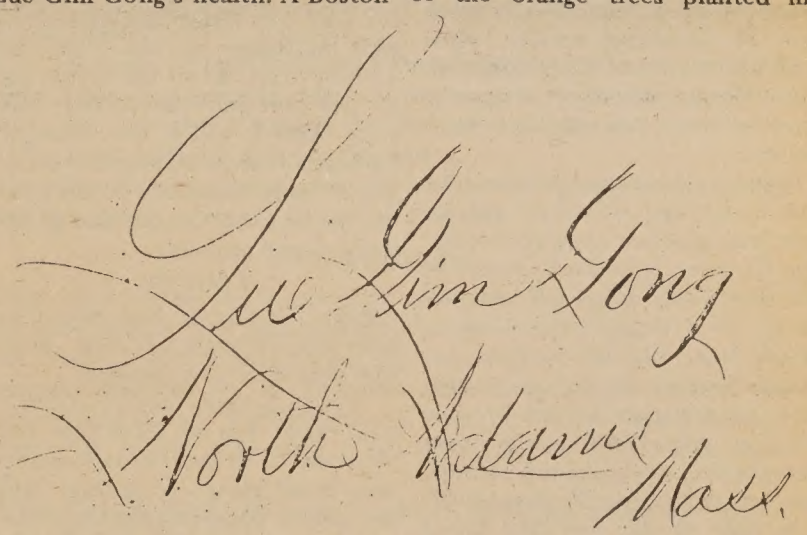
In 1911 the Lue Gim Gong orange was awarded the Wilder medal by the American Pomological Society, and the Glen St. Marys Nurseries Co. contracted with Lue to sell his finished orange trees grown from budwood. For many years Lue Gim Gongs held a strong position in citrus groves in Florida and adjacent states. They comprised an estimated ten per cent of the orange trees planted in Florida at the height of their popularity. Today their popularity has waned somewhat with the development of newer varieties. According to the Florida Citrus Exchange, however, out of 598,000 Valencia trees in the state in 1965-66, there were still about 18,000 Lue Gim Gongs.

In 1892 Lue developed the Lue Gim Gong grapefruit, which can stand more cold than other varieties. Its leaves ripen with the fruit, and no matter how long the fruit is on the tree, it is always juicy and the seeds never sprout. The fruits are of uniform size and color and never grow in clusters, each grapefruit being borne on a separate stem of its own. Another product of Lue's wizardry was a perfumed grapefruit which, however, had no commercial value. When this fruit fully matures, its pleasing, heavy fragrance can permeate a large room.

ALONE

In May 1903 "Mother Fanny" died. By then Lue was a middle-aged bachelor, too Americanized

(continued on page 6)



GONG

(continued from page 5)

to return to China and too much of a Chinese to be really accepted completely into American society. He was alone. As he said later in his own will: "I here all alone and alone since Dec. 7th 1903. I was a single man. No one but God with me."

Lue Gim Gong accompanied Fanny Burlingame's body to her final resting place in North Adams. In 1904 he journeyed once more to the North. After his return Lue lived permanently on the farm in Florida, which by this time had been enlarged to 50 acres by Burlingame purchases over the years. For the next two years he lived the life of a near-recluse among the trees and shrubs he loved, visiting nearby Deland, 2½ miles away, only four times in 18 years.

Miss Burlingame's heirs deeded the grove and home property near Deland to Lue Gim Gong as well as five per cent of the estate, amounting to about $12,000 in cash. For the rest of his life Lue was to support himself through the sale of orange tree buds as well as crops harvested from his orchard. He also developed a patent medicine salve for various ailments, to augment this income.

PREY

The years under the shelter of Miss Burlingame had provided Lue Gim Gong security and protection. It had also shielded him from many of the harsh and ugly realities of American society. Now with the protective cover removed, Lue became the prey of greedy growers and unscrupulous businessmen.

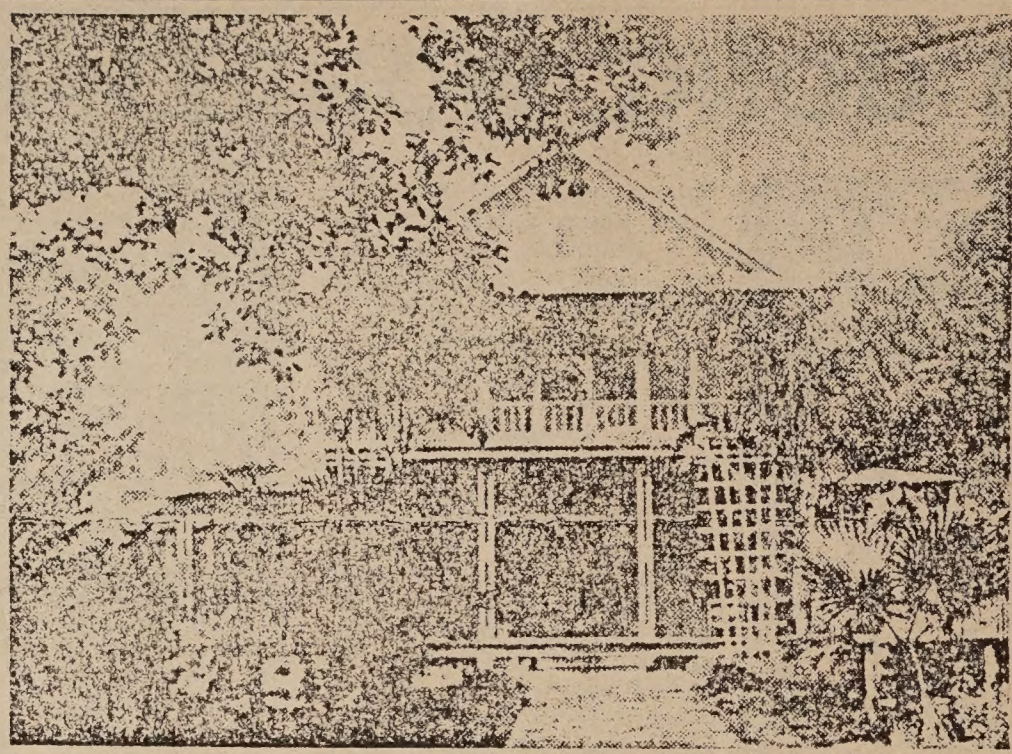
In spite of his many discoveries Lue Gim Gong was never able to earn enough for a comfortable living. He made a simple contract to sell budwood from his original orange tree solely to the Glen St. Marys Nurseries Co. and scrupulously lived up to this agreement. But this contract did not prevent the Lue Gim Gong orange from being widely disseminated without any return to himself whatsoever.

In spite of this Lue Gim Gong remained a man of charity and good will toward the world. He did not initiate any lawsuits to recover profits and royalties that legally should have been his. Of course to some this was an open invitation to take further advantage of the gentle old man.

LONELY

Lue's last years were lonely and pathetic. By the time he was in his sixties, he had been so crippled by falls from trees that he could barely totter about. Except for occasional visitors and curiosity-seekers to his farm, most of the time he had only his pet animals for company.

In his loneliness Lue turned increasingly to religion for solace and became known to many as the "Christian Chinaman." But this was no deterrent to his fellow Christians who took full advantage of his honesty and kindheartedness and his crippled condition. Many growers at various times would obtain budwood and seedlings from him, and then conveniently forget to pay the bill. More than once people tried to steal grafts of Lue's plant creations. Others would swindle the crippled old Chinese out of his annual crop, which comprised his major source of income for supporting himself and getting out of debt.



Lue Gim Gong's former home, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Friese, on North Ridgewood Avenue, three-and-one-half miles west of DeLand.

Thus Lue Gim Gong was continually in financial trouble. He had enlarged the Burlingames' original holdings to 115 acres, but found himself unable to meet his payments. By 1922 his land was threatened with foreclosure. It was only through the efforts of some of his friends that dispossession was averted. V. W. Gould, a Deland businessman, and Rev. R. W. Thiot were appointed trustees for Lue Gim Gong and took out a new mortgage on the farm for $6000. Sixty $100 bonds paying six per cent and running ten years were issued, which were bought by Lue's friends all over the state. The income from Lue's fruit crop was to be used to take care of his interest and principal.

FAULTS

After his friends had rallied to help him through this debt crisis, Lue sent them this message:

"Faults I have, and mistakes I have made, but my intentions and aims are to be honest and honorable in all things or dealings, and my will is good to encourage the right and discourage the wrong. If there are more honorable and honest ways to do business, even in my declining age I am willing to learn them." This simple statement expressed eloquently Lue Gim Gong's philosophy of life. Unfortunately this attitude was not reciprocated by many of those who had dealings with him.

On June 3, 1925, Lue Gim Gong passed away quietly at the Deland Memorial Hospital at the age of 65. He was buried in nearby Oakdale Cemetery. The measure of his life can be expressed in these words of his: "No one should live in this world for himself alone, but to do good to those who come after him."

In his lifetime Lue Gim Gong certainly tried to live up to the spirit of these words.

MEMORIAL

After Lue's death, Earl Brown, a friend of his at Deland, spearheaded a drive to erect a memorial to Lue Gim Gong. But although many had profited from Lue's citrus developments in his lifetime, few were willing to part with their money to perpetuate the memory of "dear old Lue." The monument was never built.

In spite of his lonely existence in far-off Florida, Lue Gim Gong had connections with West Coast Chinese, for his will mentioned that all his interests on the Pacific Coast were to be inherited by his nephew, whom he had legally adopted. But surprisingly enough, during his lifetime he appeared to be little known by his fellow Chinese. For example, at the time of his death, the Chung Sai Yat Po, a San Francisco Chinese newspaper established by a group of Chinese Christians, could not even give Lue Gim Gong's correct Chinese name, nor could the paper shed any details on his life other than those translated from the English-language press.

Be that as it may, the name Lue Gim Gong rightfully belongs in the ranks of those who have made major contributions toward the possibility of a richer and better life in this world.

Lue Gim Gong was fortunate in that his achievements were recognized during his lifetime, but one wonders just how many more such "Lue Gim Gongs" there were in the West—where the Chinese were used extensively in the pioneering of many crops—whose achievements have not been credited in the annals of history.

CHASE MANHATTAN SETS CHINA TIES

PEKING — David Rockefelle board president of Chase Manha tan Bank, has completed a ten-da visit to China and in the proces completed a banking relationshi with the Chinese. The Chase Mar hattan Bank will now be the co respondent for the Bank of Chin in the United States.

For the time being the tw banks will help each other wit remittances and letters of credi for travelers. A more complete re lationship will follow when th U.S. decides what to do abou China's frozen assets that hav been held in the United State since 1949.

INVITATION

Rockefeller was invited to Chin by the People's Institute of Fo eign Relations. He had a two-hou interview with Premier Chou En lai, and visited in both Peking an Shanghai.

In Shanghai he visited a com mune where members were occu pied in both agriculture and ligh industry. Rockefeller was so im pressed by this arrangement tha he said China was the only cou try where this blend of agricultur and industry takes place.

TAIPEI SEMINAR FOR U.S. DOCTORS

TAIPEI — A four-week semina on acupuncture for American doc tors opened in Taipei on July 2 Sponsored by the Chinese Acu puncture Science Research Fou dation, the seminar features lec tures, discussions, clinical observa tion and practice.

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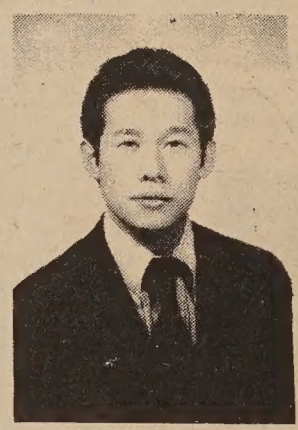

Davis Y. Cho
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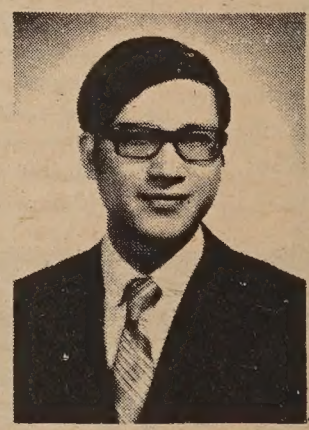

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TAIWAN UNHAPPY WITH AUSSIES

ONG KONG — Australia is the d-ranking trading partner of van in Asia (after Japan and g Kong), but Australia does recognize its government nor s it maintain unofficial con- s in Taipei as the Japanese . Thus those doing business aiwan must work without the of consuls or official repre- atives.

nce the election of the Labour y and their prime minister gh Whitlam, the Australians gone out of their way to e clear that Peking represents na.

LI UNWELCOME

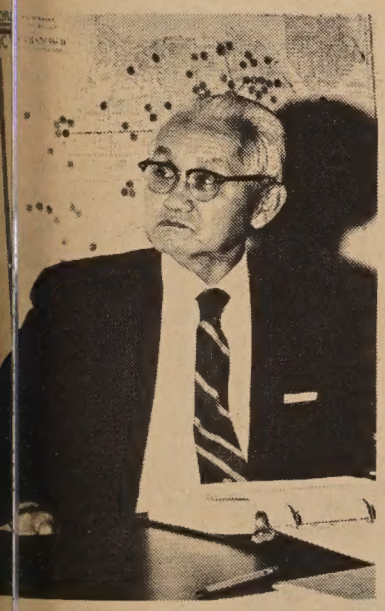
ipei was particularly upset by prime minister's refusal to w Finance Minister K. T. Li to nd a meeting in Australia in a ate capacity, despite the fact Li has an international repu- n in the field of economics.

t the unhappiness of Taipei is the government, not the peo- of Australia. Trade between two countries remains high tourism is higher than ever. In first quarter of this year more tralians visited Taiwan than in f last year.

HONG KONG DELAY ON SECURITIES LAW

ONG KONG — Hong Kong is y to wait at least three months re enacting stricter and much- led securities laws, according Far East Economic Review. e enabling legislation could troduced now, those in favor waiting until the detailed spe- s are prepared seem to have the day.

anwhile, the Hong Kong k market continued to drift r. There were some small t spots, however, in that ey was flowing into Hong g banks due to the revalua- of Singapore and Malaysia ency. This should help the borrowed banks.



Yehall Chin was re- ted President of the San ncisco Community College rict Board of Governors second term of one year e regular Board meeting 2.

Forty-six couples are married at a free mass wedding in Taipei, Taiwan. The city picks up the whole tab, including the wedding gown.

Sac St. teacher files bias suit against school

SACRAMENTO—A Chinese-American drama instructor at Sacramento State University has filed a complaint of racial discrimination with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against his department and the university.

Dr. Andre T. Tsai, associate professor of theater arts, says he has been the victim of discriminatory employment practices and departmental retaliation for successfully challenging its decision concerning his promotion last year.

Earlier this year the department's tenure committee recommended against tenure. President James Bond subsequently accepted the department's recommendation and offerred Tsai a terminal one-year contract for the coming school year.

Bond, however, directed the department to complete an intensive review of Tsai's performance by Nov. 15 this year.

Carl Thomas, department chairman, has denied the charges.

CHINA INTENSIFIES WAR ON SNAILS

PEKING—The campaign against the tiny disease-bearing oncomelanis snail has been intensified in southern China. Over three billion square meters have been cleared of snails since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, according to Ta Kung Pao. Elimination of the snails is usually carried out in winter in conjunction with building of water conservancy projects, land improvement, and collection of manure. Small teams work year-round to discover new snail-infested areas so that extermination projects can be organized.

Since the snails are water creatures the most difficult regions to clear have been marshes and swamps. In Hunan Province the peasants of Tungting Lake have drained lakeside marshes and turned them into productive farmland while wiping out the snails infesting the region. In Hunan, Hupeh, and Anhwei a successful method of clearing reed swamps of snails has been discovered. Peasants set fire to fallen leaves in late autumn in the swamps. The fire kills the still active snails and leaves the reeds with their high moisture content undamaged.

The destruction of the snails is a major step in wiping out schistosomiasis or "snail fever" in China. Other steps are purification of drinking water and proper composting of nightsoil.

No more "red bombs" for Taipei newlyweds

TAIPEI—The Taipei city government hosted the wedding of brides and grooms this month in an effort to erode an over-costly tradition. The government paid for everything: wedding gowns, flowers, band, reception, and transportation.

The only requirement for any couple taking part in this mass ceremony was that the brides forego a reception of their own and agree to eliminate the "red bomb."

The "red bomb" is the traditional Chinese wedding invitation which, by custom, demands a suitable cash contribution in a red envelope from all invitees. This can mean a fantastic sum for the newlyweds. But also this results in a great economic drain on the society.

The parents further expend great amounts on the festive occasion, some spending as much as a year's income on the event.

JUNE MATCHES

So in order to help end these costly traditions, the Taipei city government made its offer to all those planning to be married in June.

For the 46 couples who accepted, the city rolled out the red carpet. As the couples marched into the rose-decorated city hall auditorium to the sounds of Lohengrin's "Wedding March," the city officials blessed the new couples. The mayor gave each a porcelain plate inscribed with their photos.

While mass weddings are not unique in Taiwan this is the first time a city has footed the bill.

RAFFLE TICKET FUND DRIVE

The Chinese Culture Foundation announces its third annual raffle ticket fund drive starting on July 5, 1973. The drawing will be on Sunday, October 14, 1973. The prizes are as follows:

First Prize	$1,000
Second Prize	$500
Third Prize	$250
Ten Prizes each	$25

The tickets are available at $2.00 each. They will be sold at various stores and distributors in Chinatown. They will also be sold in front of the San Francisco Federal building at 1040 Grant Avenue and the China Trade Center at 838 Grant Avenue. All Tickets are tax deductible and all directors and employees of the Chinese Culture Foundation are inelibible to win.

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(part-time) for new chemical products of AMERIPRISE with satisfactory commission plus prizes including TV, hair dryers and clock radios. Contact G. S. K. Lau, (415) 843-9275 or (415) 893-6934.

Award winners (left to right) Madeline Fong, Clifton Ngan and Neal Fong.

SCHOLARSHIPS

TO SOUTH BAY YOUTHS

The South Bay Chinese Club recently awarded three scholarships of $100 each to Madeline Fong, Hayward High, Clifton Ngan, Washington High, and Neal Fong, San Leandro High. Their grade point averages respectively were 3.8, 3.96 and 3.83.

Madeline Fong won the Rensselaer Mathematics and Science Award in her Junior year. Ngan placed first out of 184 chemistry students to win the Chemistry Award and is planning to major in Chemical Engineering at U.C. Berkeley. Neal Fong lettered in football and tennis and played in the school Jazz Lab Band which won first place at International Jazz Festival in Monteaux, Switzerland.

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EVENTS

SATS., JULY 7, 14, 21, 28, 10 A.M. & 1:30 P.M.
Summer Film Festival at St. Mary's Chinese School, 902 Stockton St. Adults 75¢, children 50¢. (362-7394)

JULY 9–13, 16–20, 9:30 A.M.–10:30 P.M.
1973 Summer Tennis Clinic at Chinese Playground. Youth Tennis Foundation members, instructors. (392-2310)

JULY 10–AUG. 21, 10 A.M.–5 P.M.
"A Flower from Every Meadow," Indian miniature paintings, at the Center of Asian Art and Culture, Golden Gate Park.

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Chinese for Affirmative Action has been notified of the following openings:

1. Film scriptwriter for radio and TV spots, ads and copy for brochures. Extensive background nec., $12,000-$16,000.
2. Lab. Chemical analyst. Requires: exp. in inorganic analytic chem., preferably in minerals, refractories or ceramics. $745/month and up.
3. Receptionist-Secretary in Oakland. Bilingual Cantonese-Eng. Typing bookkeeping and records. Starting salary $500 or more depending on qualifications.
4. TV station keypunch operator. Requires 6 months exper. $537. Contact Skill Bank: 398-8212.

THURS., JULY 12, 8:00 P.M.
Chinese-American Democratic Club meeting. Invited guests Supervisors George Chinn and Peter Tamara, at SF Federal Savings and Loan, 1044 Grant Ave., Third Floor.

SAT., JULY 14, 8 P.M.
One-hour Chinatown special on KTTV-TV, Channel 11, Los Angeles. A look at modern Chinese culture in America with New Year celebration as background. Co-hosts Sam Chu Lin and Alicia Sandoval.

SAT., JULY 14
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
"Day of the Lotus," Asian culture festival at Echo Park, 1652 Bellevue Ave., Los Angeles, sponsored by the Council of Oriental Organizations with LA Rec and Park Dept.

SUN., JULY 15, 7:05 P.M.
Panel discussion on problems of Japanese Americans on "Viewpoint" on KNBR-AM 680 and KNBR-FM 99.7. Panel: Stanley K. Abe, Kaz Maniwa, Yori Wada, June T. Ikemoto.

MON., JUNE 16, 5 P.M.
Lecture on "Today's China Through a Woman's Eyes," by Bernice Hemphill, executive director of IRwin Memorial Blood Bank, and Alice Stilwell Cameron, daughter of Joseph W. Stilwell at World Affairs Council, 406 Sutter St., at $2.50 per person. Call 982-2541.

MON., WED., FRI., JULY 16–27
S.F. Zoo offers classes about animals for seventh graders and older persons, including adults. $5 fee. Contact Summer Classes, S.F. Zoo, Zoo Road and Skyline Blvd., S.F. 94132. Deadline Friday, June 22.

MON., JULY 16, 5 P.M.
World Affairs Council of Northern California presents Bernice Hemphill in a lecture on "Today's China through a Woman's Eyes."

TUES., JULY 17, 10:00 P.M.
Special Repeat presentation of TV special "Forbidden City," on KRON-TV, Channel 4, and simulcast on KRON-FM, 96.5.

SEND CLIPPINGS FROM YOUR LOCAL PAPER

THURS., JULY 19, 8 P.M.
Special meeting of the Chinese American Democratic Club to endorsement for upcoming supervisorial elections at 14 Grant Ave., 3rd Floor.

SUN., JULY 22, 7:05 P.M.
"Concerns of the Other Asian Americans—Korean, Filipino and Samoan," on KNBR-AM 99.7. Participants: Gerald J. Chan, EEOC Voluntary Officer; Edison Uno; John B. Lum; and Dora Kim, HRI.

CURRENT JOBS AVAILABLE

The following jobs are available.

The Chinese Media Committee of Chinese for Affirmative Action is seeking a project secretary and production assistant for a Children's TV Project. Exper.: 1 yr., work experienced with office procedures, community work, types 45 w.p.m. speak and understand Cantonese and English. Salary $650/month for 10 months. Send resumes to Media Committee, 669 Clay St., S.F. 94111 before July 31. Contact Ruth Yee, (415) 398-8212.

There are three positions open for project director, research assistant, and secretary, at Asian Inc., 1610 Bush St., S.F., 94109, (415) 928-5910.

Positions of assistant director, news desk assistant, day-of-air production assistant, and reporters are available for Channel 9's "Newsroom." For information contact Personnel office, KQED, 864-2000, ext. 209.

The City and County of San Francisco is receiving applications for the positions of locksmith, claims process clerk, fingerprint classifier, housekeeper, keypunch operator, photostat operator, sheriff's aide, assistant, special assistant to the Board of Education, and stationary process engineer. Apply at Room 52E, City Hall.

The Chinatown North Beach English Language Center is taking applications for the position of administrative secretary. Individuals interested in applying should have two years of general office experience and good typing skills. They must also be bilingual in English and Chinese. 781-3195

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CHI-am corner

(continued from page 3)

ou look at me
for the first time,
nd think you know all
about me.

eat rice,
and seaweed, and all those things
that make you squeamish.
can read, write,
and speak Chinese,
and know all those
wise Confucian sayings.
can fight, with those
"Oriental" styles,
te Gung Fu, and Tae Kwon Do,
and Karate.

am smart,
wise,
quiet,
and a whole lot of other "good" things.
obey my parents,
and grandparents,
and all elders.

wear my hair short,
and don't wear those
"hippie" clothes,
or bright colors.

nd I am evil,
and cunning,
and without compassion
or love.
ou think I am what you have read
for the last five hundred years.

ELL, YOU'RE WRONG.
I am Chinese,
but diluted by a hundred years
living here,
by parents who want me
to be American,
eir Chinese a dark corner
pushing out.

I am me.
Don't judge me
'til you know me.

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飛碟

一九七三年三月二日的華盛頓郵報上，刊載了一則有關「飛碟」的小故事。

某一個週一的下午，威斯康辛省激流鎮的克魯格正在他父親的農場裏檢查他的汽車。突然，他聽到呼嘯聲，有物自天而降，落在距他兩百碼處，碎片四處飛濺。克魯格吃了一驚，忙過去搜查。他檢到了一些碎片。但是碎片立刻開始融化。他趕緊將碎片存入冰櫃，然後打電話給警長。

警員們不久就來了，帶回了一些碎片到警察局，又趕緊存入冰櫃。這事轟動了全鎮，大家都來觀賞「飛碟」的碎片。碎片帶淺藍色，一點兒也不像普通的冰塊，又有許多蟲狀的小孔。最奇怪的是，它嗅起來很臭。大家紛紛猜測碎片的來歷，新聞記者也在報上大登特登。

激流鎮一所中學的地球科學教師雷爾認爲，也許這不是「飛碟」的碎屑，而是一塊普通的冰，被龍捲風帶到半空中，然後落到威斯康辛省。

最後，還是馬許費城聖若瑟醫院的廸克森醫生揭穿了謎底。他做了實驗，發現所謂「飛碟」的碎屑，原來是從一架高空飛行飛機的厠所裏冲出來的污水，遇冷凝結成冰。至於碎屑微帶藍色，顯然是飛機厠所用水裏添加的殺菌劑。

而「飛碟」的碎屑爲甚麼那麼臭，因此也就眞相大白了！

（系）

短聞

※社會安全法案中文譯本編妥

華埠社會安全保險局最近編印「社會安全法對你有何認識」中文手册一本，共有三十餘頁，舉凡有關於退休金之領取，殘廢金之申請，健康保險之需要，年齡之記載以及結婚之證明等項，皆有詳細之敍述及說明，該譯本編印現雖有限，如欲領取參考覽閱，可到該局請求，以明瞭該法案之重要性。

※華人廣播協會徵聘行政助理

華人廣播協會，現公開招聘充任兒童電視節目之行政助理兼秘書一名，該工作將包括處理日常辦公室事務及輔助行政主任製作中英語言及中英文化的兒童電視節目。

條件：㈠須有一年在華埠或其他社團的辦公經驗。㈡能說流利粵語及英文，有書寫流暢英文之能力，每分鐘能打四十五字。㈢適當教育程度。薪金：全部工作時間爲十月，每月六百五十元。電話三九八—八二一一二。

※張帝蓄鬚

張帝這次來美，比以前多了兩撇鬚子，據他自己解釋，他是無意中留鬚的，因爲他從台灣帶了一個電鬚刨來，但却因電度不合美國用，無法剃鬚，到換過另一電鬚刨時，鬚子長出來了，看看倒也不錯，便不捨得剃去，而且登台時有了兩撇鬚也可多點小動作，於是便蓄了下來。

張帝的弟弟張魁也有兩撇鬚子，但據張帝說，他的年紀雖比張魁大，但張魁的鬚子資格却比他老，兩人在到三藩市下飛機後所拍的集體照片，因爲服飾和帽子都一樣，兩人又留着鬚子，看起來確難分張帝和張魁的。

中華總商會全體新董監事於就職典禮後留影。（李少吟攝）

信託儲蓄貸欵會 華埠分行

孟子曰：「有恆產者有恆心。無恆產者無恆心，苟無恆心。放辟邪侈。無不爲己。」是故吾人。需有恆產。要有恆產。請來信託。信託儲貸會專辦。

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介紹「小草叢書」

最近看過一套雅緻的文藝叢書，袖珍本，裝釘樸素，一卷在手，使人有「實而不華」的感覺。

這叢書的第一本是司馬長風的「唯情論者的獨語」，出版時間爲一九七二年，由「小草出版社」刋行，到現在爲止，僅僅在一年內已出版了十種以上的叢書了。

爲什麽叫「小草叢書」？出版人沒有解釋，大概是有感於寂寞的中國文壇，沒有一點春的氣息，就讓幾株「小草」來點綴吧。

提起中國文壇，眞使人不勝唏噓，五四以來，也只有三十年代的一批作家至今仍被目爲「作家」，雖然他們的作品不算很有成就，但他們最低限度有東西留下來，而可能反映那一個時代的人文思想，近二三十年來，中國不是沒有優秀的作家，只是文風不盛，看文藝的人越來越少，作家爲了生活，不得不也市儈化了，而有人肯出錢來印行文藝書刋，更被目爲傻子，因爲這是虧本的多。

如今「小草叢書」出版了，我們且先不要去討論它的市場價值，它能夠給現在中國文壇帶來點「綠意」，已是一種非常可喜的現象了。記得三十年代巴金等人組織了一個「文化供應社」，出版了一套文藝叢書，把好些籍籍無名的作家發掘出來，當時也缺乏市場價值，但這套書如今則被研究現代中國文學的人，視同拱璧，而三十年代作家得以留名至今，也拜這套叢書之賜。

「小草叢書」如果能繼續出版下去，二三十年後，其作用未必比不上「文供」版的文藝叢書的。

「小草」出書的原則如何？他們沒有半篇序言或廣告談及，但我看過幾本選集以後，覺得他們選稿相當嚴謹，而又非專爲「成名作家」所霸佔的地盤，作風很像上述「文供」的文藝叢書，在私人的感覺上，我是頗喜歡這一作風的。

在我所看過的「小草叢書」中，現在選擇幾本出來畧作介紹。

唯情論者的獨語

上面說過，這是「小草叢書」第一種，司馬長風著，是一本散文集。內分三輯，「唯情論者的獨語」是這散文集第一輯第一篇散文，用作書名，大約也隱藏了作者的啟示性的。因爲他自己本人是一個「唯情論者」，應該也以此爲出發點落筆寫下他的作品。

作者怎樣去看有情世界，且聽他獨語：

「有情和無情是我品人擇友的一個主要標準。人無錢、無權力、無地位絕不可恥，無才無學也都沒有關係；甚至無知，雖然可憫，也都無傷大雅，但是不能無情。因爲一個無情的人，隨時會作出殘忍的事情，與一個無情的人相處，使人感到如伴虎狼，鬼氣森森，背後時吹透腔的冷風。」（第三—四頁）

「人的生命如沙土，情是沙中之金。對一個人的評價，不但要衡量他的品格、功業和學品，同時要衡量他有多少眞情。」（第五頁）

司馬長風便懷着這個「情」字，寫下他那優美抒情的散文，精湛諷世的雜文，深入清簡的論文，他在「後記」說他生活樂趣之一是「舒心自在的寫散文」，但他能舉出不是被迫而寫作的「舒心」散文，在集子裏只得兩篇，那是「天邊吹來第一陣秋風」和「聊天的藝術及其沒落」，這也算是作家的悲哀吧？

他自己認爲這集子裏可讀的文章有「幸福與幸福之道」，「人文進化的大方向」，「談三島山紀夫切腹」，「黑口明自殺的啟示」及「唯情論者的獨語」，他表示這幾篇東西文字較精傳，而且是近年來作者感觸人生和時代的結晶。

香港「明報」，是知識份子認爲還可一讀的報紙，「明報月刋」更被公認是目前中國知識份子所擁有唯一的什誌。「舞劍談」是曾在「明報」刋載的專欄，作者「項莊」，浙江人，是著名的雜文作家。

提起雜文，中國作家都以「魯迅」馬首是瞻。雖然魯迅的時代是過去了，但他留下那「匕首」式的文體，至今仍爲寫雜文的人所推崇。「項莊」在「明報」舞劍，大約也有點像魯迅揮動匕首，尖利精悍，戳破人生的啞謎，有血的流血，有淚的流淚，有溫情的讓他閃爍着人性的光輝。

本集共分六篇——修養篇，思想篇，文化篇，時代篇，生活篇，男女篇，另加一篇「代跋」。

項莊文章有兩特色，一是每篇文章都有他自己的意見和看法，甚少人云亦云，更不作應酬文章，有話則說，無話則坦白表示「項莊寫不出文章了」。二是他的文章精簡有力，自成一體。

項莊筆下，往往把許多人心底裏壓藏着的話挖了出來。例如在一篇「歸化與同化」的文章裏便有這麽樣的一段：「若一方面做了外國人，一方面仍處處以中國人自居，可謂自欺欺人，新舊兩失。唐人街是這種思想感情的結晶，也是排華的根源。既然歸化，就應同化，既然不肯同化，這歸化就是欺騙。」（第六七頁）

這還不是許多人有這種感覺而不敢宣之於口的話嗎？

不過項莊也承認：「項莊生性戀舊，老而彌篤，始終沒起過歸化他邦的念頭，甚至也不希望兒子他年變爲外國人。但世事難料，日後的發展不可知，不僅身後是非誰管得，即本身也不敢說一定死爲中華民國鬼。只有一點可以確定，項莊之流若不得已而改籍，定然痛苦萬狀，儘管不會鑽入唐人街的圈子去，却本身心頭就是一條小唐人街，至死不會消滅的。」（第六七—六八頁）

這也不是說出許多人的心頭話嗎？

項莊接着還舉了好些例子：

「朱舜水東渡講學，到底還有文化上的親切感，沒想他晚年心境當不寂寞。小泉八雲的歸化日本則有異，原意雖是厭舊趨新，只想年長日久，新的已失去了新鮮感，舊的則因距離拉遠而又化媸爲妍。胡適之提倡全盤西化，本人而化不了，到晚年仍要回到台灣居住。其他如林語堂、錢學森、吳世昌、華羅庚等，其情狀皆與胡適之無異，愈老愈是戀舊也。」（第六八頁）

留落在海外的知識份子，讀到了這一段是曉得是什麽滋味的。

項莊文章不濫寫，在「代跋」裏自訴苦經：「這些年來，眼看人家日寫萬字以上而不改色，自己從最多時的五篇半（其中有一篇隔日發刋）直降至最近的每日一篇，而猶口口聲聲要休息，實在說來慚愧；但人家天賦所謂長寫長有的本領，硬學是學不來，故早已息了與人比多的妄念，現在連這唯一的一篇也無以爲繼，則除精力外尚牽涉到學養，自覺貨色已賣完，非好好從新補充不能繼續營業，故說穿了實在無可奈何也。」（第二九九—三〇〇頁）

其實這也是有良心作家的自白。（未完）

本報代售「小草叢書」
EAST/WEST BOOK SERVICE
758 COMMERCIAL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

瓜棚漫話

楊華日

在中國農村裏，瓜棚是箇消暑的好去處，我現在藏身在香港多層大廈叢中，密擠擠的，那裡還有這清福呢？不過是一種想像的標題罷了。

端午節之後，烈日驟雨，攝氏測候錶急升至九二度，雨量也一次過，往往有三英寸多的紀錄，居民好像是熱鍋中的螞蟻，走頭無路，幸虧海灘能夠玩水，一望萬頭擠動，樂極忘返，我在灘頭拈句云：

雨過雲開灣水盈，月初潮映大夫纓，蛟龍追趕驚鐃鼓，魑魅逡巡畏咒令，碌碌求生奈火熱，喁喁望沿俟河清，遊人沐浴多於鯽，我亦隨波逐浪行。

聽說此時熱浪橫掃加利福尼阿州，升至一〇八度，雖不致惹起聖安德魯斯斷層來爆發地震，而多處森林已發生火災，有人歸咎於東西冷戰結束，又或美國蘇聯和中國都已裝設熱線，來往頻繁的原故。據華盛頓消息，六月廿四日簽署的尼克遜—布里茲尼夫防止核戰協約，文中指出如遇第三國危害國際和平與安全時，說，也許是中國，英國，法國甚至以色列（傳說擁有核彈）很會感覺被超級大國們作對，而疑慮滋生，眞的，我們希望世界和平能夠降臨，也希望雅爾達和波茨坦不再重演。

端午連上夏至，是屬於五毒的時節，人類每爲蛇，蟲，鼠，蠍，菌所害，因而百病叢生，中國人相信唐朝有一位神紙，名叫做鍾馗（音達），貌醜惡怕人，但他雖是外貌不足，而內心有餘，爲着打救人類，他四出捉鬼，活生生吞下，他寫過一首詞，表示態度說：

世事澆漓奈若何，千般變態出心窩，只知陰府皆魂魄，不想人間鬼魅多，閒題筆，漫蹉跎，焉能箇箇不生魔？若教改盡奸邪狀，常把青鋒石上磨！

壓根兒，爲政在人，世上任何財庫智囊却有鑰匙可以開鎖，而鑰匙不是操在人的手中嗎？但願鍾馗能夠把奸邪惡霸，趕盡殺絕，提高人類的品質，那麼世界眞正和平，不是更可靠嗎？

短聞

✱老人職位待聘

全國老人協會，協助入息低微，年在五十五歲以上之老人尋找職業，現有四個空缺，每日工作四小時，派往本市教堂聯會服務。如華裔耆英，對此有興趣，而諳英語者，可往應徵，請到安老自助處代爲介紹。

✱中華文化中心發售三期獎券

舊金山中華文化基金會，爲文化中心內部文化中心會址，目前正大興土木，全力進行內部裝修，冀望能於本年八月間，工程全部完成，十月正式舉行揭幕。是次發售之獎券，計有頭獎一名，獎金一千元，二獎一名，獎金五百元。三獎一名，獎金二百五十元。另十個特別獎，每名二十五元。抽獎日期爲本年十月十四日（星期日），在文化中心舉行，獎券每張仍售二元，在華埠聯邦儲貸會門前，及商業中心正門（皇后酒家樓下）公開發售。據悉，是次中獎條例，仍如以往，該基金會全部董事及行

✱佛禪暫停說法

本埠佛禪會禮教堂，茲因該會少年組去年表演「名醫府上」，座無虛位，向隅者甚多。所以該會全體同門，於暑假之期，裝修上下大講堂，俾大衆來年坐得舒適觀劇。故定於七月一日起工程展開工作，直至八月廿六日，重開正法會，希僑胞留意。

加省大學醫學院之醫生舉行免費檢驗乳癌，經誌前報。現因響應接受檢驗及指導之人數極多，特將此項服務展期兩星期。該擬定日期爲七月十日，十七日及廿四日，由下午一時至五時，地點仍爲美臣街一四九〇號二樓。

✱漢聲廣播電台每逢

星期三及星期六以粵語八八點五，後者時間亦爲下午八時至九時，FM頻率九一點七，其七月份節目如下：

七月四日及七月七日，七七蘆溝橋事變卅六週年紀念，洗星海救亡歌曲選，七月十一日及七月十四日，中國科學家小傳—華佗，七月十八日及七月廿一日，維吾爾族音樂選，七月廿五日及七月廿八日，

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墳場取銷歧視華人條例

卜技利華裔婦人梁氏最近去信KCBS電台主辦之「消費者投訴節目」投訴，據稱梁氏曾因覓坟地葬其親屬之骨灰而發現高馬墳場區內之絲柏墳場及奧利化紀念墳場有一歧視華人規例：「華人或其他亞洲人如非葬在墳場中指定之一角，則不能用中文刻墓碑。」

由於該電台記者對該不合理之規例抗議播出後，引起該墳場當事人之注意。

絲柏墳場之負責人否認該墳場有此歧視條例，而奧利化紀念墳場之負責人則承認該墳場確有此例，但謂在六月廿七日之董事會已決定取消該規例。他們並辯稱該歧視華人條例始於第二次世界大戰時，一般白人不願與東方人同葬於一個場地，而當時所謂東方人，實指美籍日裔，但因墳場條例不分華人與日人，故此原為歧視日人條例竟殃及與美國並肩作戰之華人。

由於時勢變遷，人的觀感也隨之而改變，此不合理之條例亦因此而取消。

此歧視華人條例如不是因梁氏之偶然發現及提出抗議，相信該例至今仍然存在。其實美國各地仍有不少對華人不利之條例，尚待我們提出抗議及將之改善。

（郭瑞玲、黎賢雲。英文稿載七月四日東西報）

短聞

※信託儲貸會捐棋賽銀杯

信託儲貸會副總經理胡國良，創議協助華埠青年促進體育運動，故日前有設立各項運動賽獎之建議，為求培養青年，於德、體、智三育方面之同時發展，現響應三藩市華僑青年聯誼會擬辦之象棋比賽，特捐贈銀杯一座為頭獎，以作提倡。

※余河連任社大教育委會主席

三藩市社區大學教育區董事局昨再度選舉華裔余河，擔任社區大學教育委員會主席，干倫博士連任副主席。

余河君歷任僑社要職，又為教育界名流，現任聖瑪利中學校長，干倫博士為前任市立大學校長。

※郭迪帆接任中華會館總董

寧陽總會館主席朱榮業，擔任駐美中華總會館總董，任期屆滿。應屆輪值三邑總會館主席郭迪帆接任總董，經於本月二日（星期一）下午八時，在該總會館大禮堂，新舊任總董移交接收清楚。當即由主席團推選寧陽總會館主席朱榮業擔任本屆書記，肇慶總會館主席黃孟恂連任核數。

※華埠免費診所新的辦公時間

華埠免費診所，由七月九日（星期一）開始新的診所時間：由星期一至星期四，晚上七時至十時。診所診症部將暫停診症，而改由健康護理人員作下列各項檢驗服務：貧血檢驗，懷孕檢驗，糖尿檢驗，血壓檢驗，健康教育，預約眼睛檢驗。

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講話技術

·民強·

除了啞巴以外，誰都會講話。但是講話之高明與拙劣，却眞有天壤之別。有的人口若懸河，有的人訥訥不能吐一詞。有的人談吐雋永，滿座生風；有的人語言無味，意興索然。有的人舌劍唇槍，辯才無礙；有的人反應遲鈍，屈居下風。有的人要言不煩，言必有中，能正確的表達自己的思想；有的人東拉西扯，長篇大論，却不能把握要點。「一言既出，駟馬難追」，講話多半是臨時的，隨機應變的，不像寫文章那樣可以字斟句酌，或者作廢重寫。講話技術的工拙，對於立身行事的成敗，實有很大關係。

春秋戰國之際，諸侯蠭起，世局如麻。有許多能言善道之士，憑着三寸不爛之舌，或者諷諫主上，糾謬繩愆，或者折衝壇坫，連橫合縱。其犀利的詞鋒，鏗鏘的語調，至今讀其故事，還是如聞其聲，如見其人。在國外，要欣賞講話的藝術，最好到倫敦的「巴立門」去旁聽一次。那些以英國紳士風度著稱的議員們，儀態優美，措詞雅馴，而骨子裏却如風霜凌厲，雷霆萬鈞。造詣話的用處也越來越大。如今人與人接觸頻繁，而又注重效率，避免虛文。一席談話，一通電話，就可以決定許多大事。不善講話的人，常常會吃許多暗虧。

口才不是天生的，乃是由訓練而來。以講話而論，我們實在不如歐美人甚多。歐美的孩子自幼就訓練講話。父母尊重他們發言，教師鼓勵他們發言。他們有種種訓練講話的場合。我們的孩子從會講話時起，父母就叫他們「不要多嘴」，以「你懂甚麼」，「禍從口出」，「言多必失」，「少說話，多做事」來約束。學校裏，學生更只有聽的機會，寫的機會，而沒有講的機會。即使開口，也只是「一陣烏鴉噪晚風」式的唸書，而不是「暢所欲言」的表達思想。在教室裏，在演講會上，別人家都是雙綫交通，留出時間給台下發問，而我們則只有一廂情願。平時沒有訓練，要發問或討論也講不上來。

講話是作爲一個現代人應該具備的條件。我們不應該把「會講話的人就不會做事」這種錯誤觀念扯在一起

人各有體

鄭板橋的詩、書、畫，當時人稱三絕，三絕之中書法尤爲奇特。據說他學字時很認眞，幾乎臨遍歷代名家法帖，由於過分專心，有一晚做夢便夢見在寫字，竟以手指在他太太身上亂畫起來，把睡夢中的太太給弄醒了，太太頗不高興，便高聲抗議說：「人各有體。」此話的意思原是要鄭板橋在自己的身上去寫，不要擾人美夢，不料却給鄭板橋帶來了莫大的靈感，頗有所悟，他把「體」字引解爲「字體」，覺得太太的話是對的，人人都應該有自己的字體，何必盲目地一味學別人？於是次晨便把所有字帖統統收拾起來，一心一意去創造他自己的「體」，最後乃寫出了他

眞我

英國諾福克公爵，平日不講究穿着，一次，他在他的田莊渡假，衣服皺摺。鄰居覺得奇怪，問他爲甚麼不注重衣飾。他微笑說：「我怎麼穿都無所謂，反正這裏的人都認識我。」幾天後，他渡完假回到倫敦，鄰居在鬧市上遇見他，看見他還是衣冠不整，又問他爲甚麼。公爵大而化之的說：「我穿甚麼都沒有關係，反正這裏的人都不認識我。」

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金山觀

關宇

人是大自然的動物，在社會文明極端發展的美國，物慾高熾，人類生活，脫離大自然越來越遠，於是一股新潮，要「回歸自然」。「嬉皮」之輩，長髮濃鬚，不修邊幅，我行我素，不爲文明所規範，恐怕也是「回歸自然」的一種表現吧。還有「天然食品」爲美國市場上的生力軍，這類商店的開設，如雨後春筍，「天然食品餐館」，也漸成爲美國新興的事業了。

「回歸自然」本是東方哲學思想的精華之一，特別是中國的道教，二千多年以前，老子便說過「五色令人目盲，五音令人耳聾，五味令人口爽，馳騁田獵令人心發狂，難得之貨令人行妨」的話，以之來攻擊現代的文明，正恰到好處，所以中國聖哲的思想，漸爲西方人士所賞識，近年更「東風西漸」，美國人研究中國東西，已到狂熱的程度，而且他們也漸漸放下「自大狂」的心理，虛心地發掘東方事物的奧秘，如針灸之類漸成合法化，也只是時間問題而已。

在三藩市派街六百二十號有一家「金山觀」，恐怕是美國目前唯一的「道教觀」了，主持人是關陽女士，她並在觀旁附設了一家瑜珈學院，傳授中國瑜珈術。

關女士是滿洲人，在北京長大，童年接受中國最古老的家庭教育，還學會了許多不能外洩的祖宗秘傳，但到了少女時代，却走進一家十足文明味兒的基督教學校唸書，一直完成了大學教育，腦袋裏充滿了新時代思想，對於中國那套古老的傳統不屑一顧，甚至認爲是愚昧的思想。

後來結婚生子，首遭國難，再逢家變，她飄泊了十多年，做過護理人員，古董掮客，教過書，還以一己力量，救濟過同族五六十人脫離苦海，這些不平凡的經歷，使她的思想轉回頭，覺得世界富貴榮華，並沒有帶來美滿的，方寸之間，可以享受宇宙無窮之美，於是她皈歸了道教，艱苦地主持了「金山觀」爲世人宣「道」。

關女士的「中國瑜珈術」和現在流行的印度瑜珈術是不同的，雖然她曾研究「印度瑜珈」十多年，而且功力深厚，但她自己的體驗，認爲她祖傳的那套中國瑜珈功效遠超印度瑜珈，中國瑜珈主要是練「精氣神功」，不僅可作養神健身之用，有病還可作「自我治療」。

對於針灸術，關女士也是個中能手，不過她認爲利用「針灸點」部位不用針而代以十指推拿，其效果也極佳，她把中國陰陽五行的道理，運用於人體循環上，創立了「針療推拿治病法」，特別對於有神經痛的人，有意想不到的效果。

關女士所傳授的中國瑜珈術，並不是單純的人體運動，她是混合了科學與哲學的神髓，使學生理解人體部位，陰陽消尅之道，並學習調息方法，使人完全回歸自然，不僅身體上獲得弛鬆愉快，而精神上更達到忘我「隨心所欲」的境界。

俗語有說：「不藥便神仙」，關女士也曾同病家傳授不藥的治療法，她的推拿療病，便全憑十指運用，她懂得人身上五百至七百個「針灸點」和不同的穴道，衡以陰陽五行之中和，使用無極動作，十指之間，扭、揑、搓、拍，握、摸，或砍或搥，拳腕交加，推拿之上乘者，確可治病，點通經脈，氣血流暢便無病痛了。

關陽女士現以「傳教士」的精神，在美國爲道教宣義，並將發揚中國瑜珈術，把她們祖傳的「針療推拿」來濟世，她希望在美國人日漸重視中國的傳統技藝當中，她的中國瑜珈及推拿等技藝，也將和太極拳，功夫，針灸等爲美國人所認識。

△　△　△

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金山客批世情

殘櫻弱蕉

新墨西哥一對戀人，於一九二零年戀愛訂婚，但在半個世紀後之今日方能結婚。

金山客曰： 且將宋詞畧改二字以誌其事——「時光容易把人拋，殘了櫻桃，弱了芭蕉。」

冰人

佐治亞省一對青年男女在滑冰場上舉行婚禮，新人及伴郎伴娘、牧師及來賓等均穿溜冰裝。

金山客曰： 對婚姻態度能「如履薄冰」，當非苟合之輩！

又曰： 中國之「冰人」爲媒人，如今媒人上轎矣。

雞心肝

紐約市府消費服務局控訴一食品店，將雞心混在雞肝中，而收雞肝價錢。

金山客曰： 如用中文標貨目，則可標「雞心肝」每磅多少錢，絕無「撞板」。

實用價值

根據一項測驗顯示：百分之九十女人希望其配偶比自己高，百分之八無所謂，僅百分之二願意自己比配偶高。

高於自己，並非倚賴成性，此有其實用價值也，因爲有太陽可遮太陽，有風可擋風。又中國以「丈夫」爲「外子」，「夫人」爲「內子」，亦因男人行街時走在外，夫人在內，男高於女，亦有維護作用焉。

得咳笑□□□ 現場錄音

瞞天過海

父：你响學校最近嘅成績點呀？

子：數學三次測驗九十九分，作文兩次九十分。

父：咁重唔錯。

（子鬆了一口氣，又過關矣。原來佢數學測驗每次三十三分，作文每次四十五分，都唔合格。）

海外

海外財團入侵美國 投資年超五百億元

（接自中文版首頁）

弟百貨公司，現已歸入英美烟草公司財團轄下，羅省第一西方銀行信託公司，已爲倫敦萊特銀業公司所控制，列頓二美機構屬下之史密比

館，已轉手給瑞士尼素糖果公司（以製朱古力著名），涉巴達運輸公司被挪威船公司所收購，美國著名打火機公司「朗臣」，也被意大利財團佔有了。

外商設廠，出品以美國爲主要市場爲多，法國密芝連車輪公司，便在南加路連拿省投資三億五千萬元，設廠出貨，供應福特汽車公司「林肯牌」車輪。瑞典名廠威胡汽車，即將在維珍尼亞省投資一億元設廠配件，供應美國市場。

日本財團資金侵入美國，來勢更兇，本報日）曾有詳盡的報導，一位市場專家曾說：「日本商人不是現在才打進美國，他們早已在此發展了，收購大公司，工廠，木材廠，大酒店，都有許多已歸入日商名下。」過去日鋼是美國主要入口之一，現在日商已在紐約阿賓設廠直銷了。

外資入侵美國，雖經濟專家認爲這對美國社會并無害處，因爲可增加稅收，刺激廠家競爭，增加就業機會，同時美商既在海外投資，又可能禁止外資投美呢

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EAST WEST 東西報

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海外財團侵入美國

投資年超五百億元

本報上期報導，由於美元貶值，海外遊客來美增加了百分之二十，這和過去美國人一窩蜂似的擁到海外去旅遊的情況恰恰相反。還有另一現象也是由於美元貶值所引起的，是海外投資漸漸侵入美國，大公司紛紛在美本土設廠，這也和過去美國商人在世界各地投資設廠，一反常態。廣東人說，「風水輪流轉」，確也有一番道理。

海外廠商來美投資設廠，除佔了美金貶值的便宜外，美國工人工資穩定也是另一原因，由一九六七年至今，美國勞工成本僅增加了百分之十六，英國增加了百分之廿一，加拿大增加了百分之廿六，法國瑞典增加了百分之四十四，比利時增加了百分之四十九，瑞士增加了百分之五十三，荷蘭增加了百分之五十七，意大利增加了百分之六十三，兩大工業國家增率更高，日本增百分之八十二，西德增百分之八十五。

過去海外貨品，以美國爲主要市場的，如果在美國設廠，更省回一筆運費，有這麼多的方便條件，因而海外廠商在精打算盤之下，紛紛在此設廠。

海外商人來美投資，一九五五年共一百三一百八十四億元，一九六五年二百六十三億元，一九七零年四百四十八億元。到了一九七二年，則增至五百五十億元。其中投資在大企業股票的佔百分之四十五，投資於美國工廠的佔百分之二十七，購買美國政府公債的佔百分之十六，其他投資爲百分之十二。

上述投資於大企業公司股票的外資，按照美國的公司股票法，有許多家公司無形中易手，爲海外財團所收購，例如美國著名的金標兄

(下轉第十五頁)

Few S.F. Minority Cops

兩代間的瞭解

Grace Chan, performing now at the Palace Theater (International Photo)

「張帝綜藝團」歌星張瑠瓊。

這幾年來很多華裔青年出來幹社區工作，在學校中也有較多學生選修與社會工作有關的課目，這是一個好現象。可是當他們出來與老一輩的並肩做事的時候，我們也常聽到不少怨言。這些青年人認爲老一輩的頑固落後，追不上時代。猶其是對華埠社會偏右傾向表示不滿。

青年們可要明白：老一輩的華裔中多是在中國多年戰禍中有着切身之痛的。有的失去親友，有的損失產業錢財。我們姑勿論當時情況是否特殊，更不必追問誰是有理無理。但却不能否認這都是長輩們的親身經驗。年青人在美國出生長大，是極難想像到的。

由於中國的戰亂，華裔們回美國後猶有餘悸，多不願牽涉政治，更不願著書立說。間有作家學者寫了一些稿件，大多都是寄往港台發表。結果是華裔社會的不幸，因爲在這二十年來，這裏幾乎沒有人對華裔問題作認眞的探討。一般人把所有美國華人當作「中國難民」看待，別人不是說你親台北，便是親北京。由於大家不敢說話，這種錯誤的看法，有如一股悶氣，積壓在華裔們心頭上十多二十年了。

自從尼克遜總統改變對華政策，華裔社會風氣有了解凍的趨勢。而且近來很多美籍華裔的觀感不一定一致，但大多已覺中國變遷之大，使這些久居資本主義自由社會的華裔們不能立即適應。況且中國政府已表明態度，不再承認海外華人有「雙重國籍」。這在長輩們來說，可能是有被「出族」的感覺。但深想一層，這又何嘗不是一件好事。我們定居美國的，爲什麼不能堂堂正正的肯定自己的決擇，珍視自己的美國公民權利，一心一志的爲美國華人社會做事。

我們說出這些話，老實說是希望青年們明白老一輩在世界局勢急轉下心情的複雜。華裔社會風氣終會趨向自由民主化。但社會工作的成敗有賴兩代的携手。青年們沒有嚐過中國戰事的火藥氣味，可要明白老一輩身心裡仍有化不去的烙痕。我們期待着終有這樣的一天：老少兩代能互相瞭解，一同爲華裔福利而努力！

（劉池光）

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